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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/882,525	06/15/2001	Paul Egli	LS/0016.00	9946
8791	7590	07/28/2005	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030				RAMPURIA, SATISH
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
				2191

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/882,525	EGLI, PAUL
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Satish S. Rampuria	2191

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Amendment

1. This action is in response to the amendment received on 04/27/2005.
2. The objection to claims 17, 20, 21, 27, 40, 41 and 43 use of trademarks (Java) is withdrawn in view of applicant's amendment.
3. The rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112 second paragraph to claim 17, 20, 21, 27, 40, 41 and 43 is withdrawn in view of applicant's amendment.
4. Claims amended by the applicant: 1, 7, 20, 21, 27, 40, 41 and 43.
5. Claims pending in the application: 1-45.

Claim objections

1. Claims 19, 21, 39, 41 and 43 are objected to because of the following informalities:

For claims 19 and 39 the use of the trademark "JSP" has been noted in these claims. It should be appropriate or proper term (see MPEP 608.01(v)) used, wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology (i.e., JSPTM). Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

For claims 21 and 41 the abbreviation "OOPL" should be accompanied with the full form.

For claim 43 the use of the trademark "JVM" has been noted in these claims. It should be appropriate or proper term (see MPEP 608.01(v)) used, wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology (i.e., JVMTM). Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and

every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 1-12, 15, 17-20, 21-32, 35, 37-41, 43, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Publication No. 2002/0129060 to Rollins et al. (hereinafter called Rollins) in view of US Patent No. 6,675,354 to Claussen et al. (hereinafter called Claussen).

Per claims 1 and 41:

Rollins disclose:

- providing a Web application development framework (see the title), said framework including an abstract command tag that predefines at least some generic Web application activities (page 2, paragraph 15 “based upon an XML schema and a set of user customization rules”);
- specifying at least one custom action (page 2, paragraph 15 “a set of user customization rules”) that is desired to be performed by a Web application under development (page 2; paragraph 15 “produce a set of components that interact to provide a user-specific... XML document”);

- creating an object-oriented programming language (OOPL) class that extends the abstract command tag for providing execution logic for said at least one custom action (page 3, paragraph 38 “a set of Java classes designed to mediate communication between the user and the synchronized tree manager”), in addition to pre-existing logic that supports said at least some generic Web application activities, thereby creating a corresponding customized command tag that is capable of being embedded within a Web page;

Rollins does not explicitly disclose upon execution of the Web application including an embedded customized command tag in a Web page, invoking the customized command tag for conditionally executing said specified at least one custom action based on run-time conditions.

However, Claussen discloses in an analogous computer system executing the Web application, including invoking the customized command tag for conditionally executing said specified at least one custom action based on run-time conditions (col. 3, lines 31-42 “Upon encountering a custom tag, an appropriate tag handler... is invoked... a tag registration routine is used for recognizing... if the name does not match one of the registered tags, the routing converts the name... If the tag recognition routine recognizes the name... it converts the attributes to the appropriate case... hands the resulting element off to a correct handler for processing”).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method to execute the appropriate tag as taught by

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Claussen into the method of developing web applications as taught by Rollins. The modification would be obvious because of one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to implement only those tags which are needed to provide new techniques for publishing Internet content that can fully leverage the manipulation and template mechanism of XSLT with the scripting capability of the JSP/SAP model as suggested by Claussen (col. 3, lines 7-11).

Per claim 2:

- wherein said run-time conditions include run-time parameters specified during invocation of the customized command tag. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 1, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 1.

Per claim 3:

The rejection of claim 2 is incorporated, and further, Rollins disclose:

- wherein said run-time parameters are specified via Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTP) parameters, during invocation of the customized command tag (page 1, paragraph 10 “XML... deliver this data by use of the standard HTTP protocol... layer protocol”).

Per claim 4:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Rollins disclose:

- wherein said abstract command tag comprises an abstract base class (page 3, paragraph 38 “user... specify a set of customization rules... the result of code-generation is a set of Java classes...”).

Per claim 5:

- wherein said abstract command tag includes an abstract execute method. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 4, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 4.

Per claim 6:

- wherein said abstract execute method is overridden during creation of the customized command tag, for defining a customized execute method providing specific runtime execution logic for the customized command tag. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 4, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 4.

Per claim 7:

- wherein creation of the OOPL class that extends the base class includes providing an implementation for the abstract execute method. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 4, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 4.

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Per claim 8:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Rollins does not explicitly disclose wherein said customized command tag includes an ability to conditionally affect application flow based on results obtained from a specified action.

However, Claussen discloses in an analogous computer system wherein said customized command tag includes an ability to conditionally affect application flow based on results obtained from a specified action (col. 3, lines 31-42 “Upon encountering a custom tag, an appropriate tag handler... is invoked... a tag registration routine is used for recognizing... if the name does not match one of the registered tags, the routing converts the name... If the tag recognition routine recognizes the name... it converts the attributes to the appropriate case... hands the resulting element off to a correct handler for processing”).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method to execute the appropriate tag as taught by Claussen into the method of developing web applications as taught by Rollins. The modification would be obvious because of one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to implement only those tags which are needed to provide new techniques for publishing Internet content that can fully leverage the manipulation and template mechanism of XSLT with the scripting capability of the JSP/SAP model as suggested by Claussen (col. 3, lines 7-11).

Per claim 9:

- wherein application flow is affected by routing to a particular Web page. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 8, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 8.

Per claim 10:

- wherein said result obtained is either success or failure. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 8, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 8.

Per claim 11:

- wherein application flow is directed to a first page if a success is obtained as the result, and is directed to a second page if a failure is obtained as the result. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 8, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 8.

Per claims 12 and 15:

The rejection of claim 8 is incorporated, and further, Rollins disclose:

- wherein said application flow includes routing to a different page than is currently displayed in a user's browser (page 3, paragraph 36 "generating multiple customizable interfaces for XML documents").

Per claims 17 and 18:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Rollins disclose:

- wherein said customized command tag is invoked when an end user activates a link that points to a Web page containing the customized command tag (page 3, paragraph 48 “The Renderer defines the concept of a cursor... of the registered mediators should be rendering the portion of the tree pointed to by the cursor. When the cursor is moved, the new view of the tree should be rendered... a mediator will have to move the cursor more than one time to achieve the desired view...”).

Per claim 19:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Rollins does not explicitly disclose wherein said Web page containing the customized command tag comprises a JSP (JavaServer Page) compatible page.

However, Claussen discloses in an analogous computer system wherein said Web page containing the customized command tag comprises a JSP (JavaServer Page) compatible page (col. 6, lines 18-20 “custom tags are registered through an XML... according to JSP 1.0 specification”).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method of using JSP compatible page as taught by Claussen into the method of developing web applications as taught by Rollins. The modification would be obvious because of one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to implement only those tags which are needed to provide new techniques for publishing Internet content that

can fully leverage the manipulation and template mechanism of XSLT with the scripting capability of the JSP/SAP model as suggested by Claussen (col. 3, lines 7-11).

Per claim 20:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Rollins does not explicitly disclose compiling the JSP-compatible page into a servlet, said servlet corresponding to said created OOPL class that extends the abstract command tag.

However, Claussen discloses in an analogous computer system compiling the JSP-compatible page into a servlet, said servlet corresponding to said created Java class that extends the abstract command tag (Fig. 2 and col. 6, lines 14-18 “routine continues... to gather all jsp:directives.page tags to ensure a consistent state.. jsp tag libraries (which provide support for JSP 1.0 mechanism)”).

The feature of compiling the JSP-compatible page into a servlet would be obvious for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

Claims 21-32, 35, and 37-40 are the system claims corresponding to method claims 1-12, 15, and 17-20 respectively, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1-12, 15, and 17-20 respectively, above.

Per claim 43:

- wherein said set of Java classes run in a Java Virtual Machine (JVM). The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 19, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 19.

Per claim 44:

- wherein said JVM is running at a Web server site. The limitations in the claims are similar to those in claim 19, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claim 19.

8. Claims 13, 14, 16, 33, 34, 36, 42, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rollins and Claussen in view of US Patent No. 6,760,748 to Hakim (hereinafter called Hakim).

Per claims 13 and 42:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, neither Rollins nor Claussen disclose wherein said generic Web application activities include error recording. However, Hakim discloses in an analogous computer system wherein said generic Web application activities include error recording (col. 44, lines 38-39 “station sample link conditions if ‘Roaming’ is enabled, transmission errors are recorded”).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method of recording errors for the network activities as taught by Hakim into the method of developing web application as taught by the combination system by Rollins and Claussen. The modification would be obvious because of one of ordinary

skill in the art would be motivated to record the errors to provide the appropriate feedback for different types to of questions as suggested by Hakim (col. 2 and 3, lines 58-67 and 1-14).

Per claims 14, 16, and 45:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, neither Rollins nor Claussen disclose wherein said generic Web application activities include filtering of requests.

However, Hakim discloses in an analogous computer system wherein said generic Web application activities include filtering of requests (col. 29, lines 40-43 “With the addition of optional components (plug-ins), it is possible to extend their functionality to perform detailed content filtering, report generation”).

The feature of filtering the requests would be obvious for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 13.

Claims 33, 34, and 36 are the system claims corresponding to method claims 13, 14, and 16 respectively, and rejected under the same rational set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 13, 14, and 16 respectively, above.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but they are not persuasive.

In the remarks, the applicant has argued that:

- (i) Rollins and Claussen fails to disclose or suggest “a Web application development framework” or the feature of “specifying at least one custom action that is desired to be performed by a Web application under development” as recited in claim 1.
- (ii) Neither Rollins, nor Claussen, nor Hakim, nor a combination thereof teach or suggest “specifying at least one custom action that is desired to be performed by a Web application under development” as recited in claims 1 and 21.
- (iii) Neither Rollins, nor Claussen, nor Hakim, nor a combination thereof teach or suggest “providing a Web-based application development framework build from a set of OOPL classes” as recited in claim 41.

Examiner's response:

- (i) In response to the Applicant's argument that Rollins and Claussen fails to disclose or suggest the limitations as recited in claim 1. Rollins and Claussen both disclosed method and system to be used by Web applications and or develop the applications. More specifically, Rollins discloses XML application development, which is done on the Web environment and used by the World Wide Web (page 2 [0015-0016]).
Clausse discloses processing the custom tag in a document object mode (DOM) representation that is an internal XML document data structure representation and basically a tree of all nodes in an XML file (col. 3, lines 14-52). Applicant only makes general allegations and does not point out any errors in the rejection. Rather, in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are

based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Therefore, the rejection is proper and maintained herein.

- (ii) In response to the Applicant's argument that Rollins and Claussen fails to disclose or suggest the limitations as recited in claim 1. The same reasoning applies here as well as applied to argument (i).
- (iii) In response to the Applicant's argument that Rollins and Claussen fails to disclose or suggest the limitations as recited in claim 1. The same reasoning applies here as well as applied to argument (i).

Conclusion

2. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Satish S. Rampuria** whose telephone number is (571) 272-3732.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am to 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Kakali Chaki** can be reached on (571) 272-3719. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

**CHAMELI C. DAS
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Satish S. Rampuria
Patent Examiner/Software Engineer
Art Unit 2191
07/25/2005

Chameli C. Das

**CHAMELI C. DAS
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

7/25/05